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Far East.
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per annum.

No. 16874.

號四十月六年七十壹百九千壹英

SONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 14 1917.

巳丁次歲年六國民華中

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ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register their
names under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
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5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
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Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
times stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
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No Season tickets will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comproadore order
representing Bank Notes.

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General Manager.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER
EVER ISSUED UNDER
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

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華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
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BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES! MOSCATINE.

The infallible insect repeller.

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THAT FILLS YOU WITH
INVIGORATING HEALTH.

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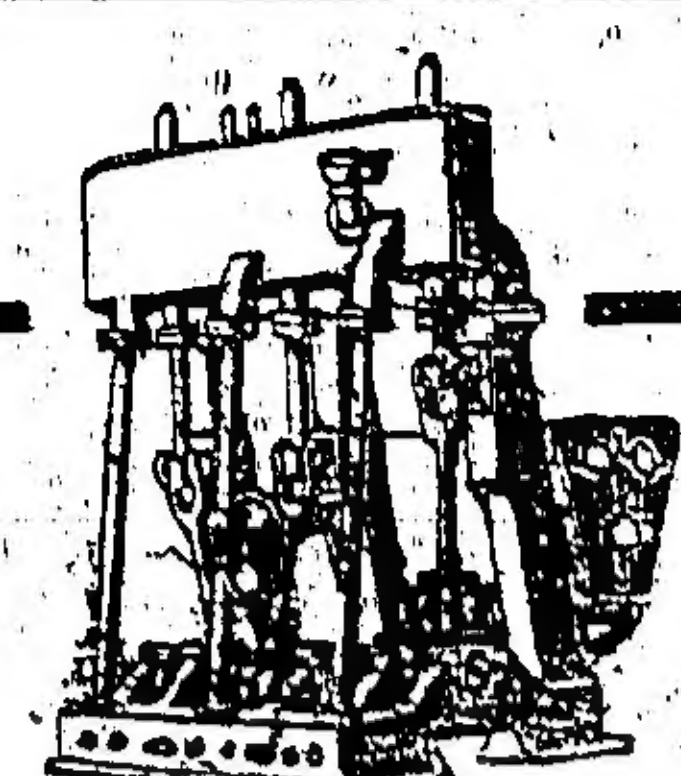
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Estimates furnished on application to.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1915

BUSINESS NOTICES

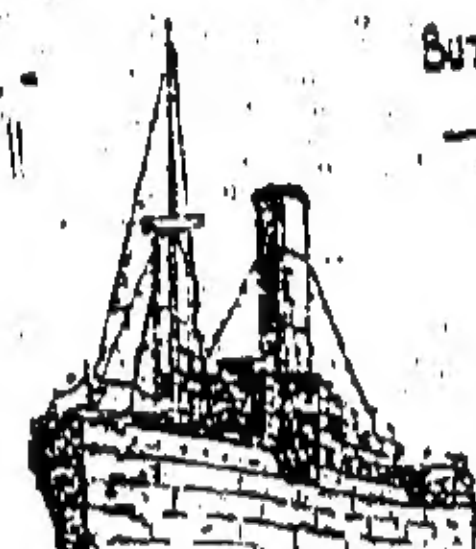


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Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies

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Telegraph add: "Peaceful"

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Manager.

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IT WHILE AWAY.

PRICE \$13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

BIG AIR RAID ON LONDON.

CASUALTIES IN THE CITY AND EAST END.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

RAID BY 15 HOSTILE AIRSHIPS.

LONDON, June 13.

It is officially announced that about
15 hostile aeroplanes were heard
crossing the Essex coast, passing in
the vicinity of The Nore, about
eleven o'clock this morning.

They proceeded towards London
and separated when they had covered
about half the distance.

They attacked and bombed the
East End of London, but the reports
as to casualties and damage have
not yet been received.

The anti-aircraft guns came into
action, and a large number of aer-
oplanes are still pursuing the raiders.

LONDON was bathed in sunshine
but there was a slight haze when the
raiders arrived. Although they flew
at an immense height, three of them
could be seen with the naked eye,
and just underneath a cluster of
tiny smoke clouds from the bursting
shrapnel. They were making for the
east.

The first announcement of the
presence of the raiders was a terrific
explosion, equalling a Zeppelin
bomb; then apparently the gunners
espied the enemy, for a tremendous
gun-fire ensued.

Crowds of people, in the streets,
watched the raiders and there was
not the slightest panic.

A member of Reuter's staff arriving
at a London station found that a
train had been bombed and the fore
part blazing. Some of the station
buildings were wrecked.

Four German aeroplanes reached
London, flying at least at a height
of 18,000 feet, and they looked like
specks of flaming silver. Heavy and
light guns opened a tremendous fire
on the hostile aircraft. Two appar-
ently separated when over the East End
of London, but closed again when
over the north side of the river. All
the time they were closely followed
by bursting shrapnel like balls of
cotton wool. Eye witnesses remark-
ing upon the good shooting at a very
difficult target. The artillery firing
shook buildings violently and rattled
windows. There was a great rush of
city workers, both men and women,
to the roofs which have never before
accommodated such numbers.

Others ran into the streets to see
the sight.

CASUALTIES IN THE CITY.

LATER.

Mr. Bonar Law stated, in the
House of Commons, that as far as
is known, twelve or fifteen enemy
aeroplanes crossed the coast at the
North Foreland and proceeded across
Essex, straight to London. Two
bombs were reported to have been
dropped near the North Foreland and
bombs began to drop in the East End
of London at twenty-four minutes
past eleven, and 13 fell in the City.
The casualties in the City so far
ascertained are 31 killed and 67
injured. All the anti-aircraft guns
in London were brought into action
and large numbers of aeroplanes
went up in pursuit. The casualties
in the metropolitan area are not yet
known, but it is regretted that a
Council school, in the East End, was
hit, and 10 children were killed and
50 injured. So far, it is only de-
finitely known that one raider was
brought down.

40 KILLED AND 200 INJURED.

LATER.

In the House of Lords, Lord Derby
stated that up to the present it had
been ascertained that 40 people were
killed and 200 injured in the air raid,
and it was feared that these figures
would be exceeded. As far as he
knew, no damage of military con-
sequence had been done, and, accord-
ing to rumour, we had been success-
ful, to a certain extent, in dealing
with the raiders.

INCIDENTS IN THE CITY.

The City pigeons were stupefied
by the explosions and flew in drunken
spasms among the chimney pots.

Mr. Justice Darling, who was sit-
ting in the Law Courts, heard the
raid, and remarked: "I think we are
as safe here as anywhere." And,
the examining Counsel acquiescing,
coolly proceeded.

Residents in south London watch-
ed an English aeroplane which was
engaged in a thrilling duel and heard
the clashing machine-guns operating.

The residents in the eastern
suburbs witnessed a great chase of
the raiders to the coast, by a large
number of British machines.

The King was holding an investi-
gation at Buckingham Palace, and
calmly proceeded throughout the
raid, which was the typical attitude
of all London where the entire
absence of panic was most remark-
able.

Subsequently, the King visited
the raided area and received an
enthusiastic reception.

A FURTHER OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

An official statement says that
bombs were first dropped on the out-
skirts of the east of London at half-
past eleven. Numerous bombs fell
in rapid succession in the East End.
One fell on a railway station, hitting
an incoming train, killing seven and
injuring seventeen people. Another
bomb fell on a school, killing ten
children and injuring 50. A number
of warehouses were damaged and
fires caused.

The casualties so far reported in
the London area are 41 killed and
121 injured, but the final figures may
be greater.

A few bombs were also dropped
near the North Foreland and on the
opposite bank of the Thames, where
four people were injured.

The raid lasted for fifteen minutes
on London.

Guns engaged the raiders and
many aeroplanes, both naval and
military, went up as soon as the
enemy was reported to be off the
coast. Several engagements occur-
red, but the results are at present
uncertain.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, June 13.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—

We drove off a counter-attack
against our positions, gained yester-
day morning, astride the Souchez
river. We repulsed raiders to the
north-east of Richebourg-la-Voue.
We successfully aided to the east
of Lys, to the north-east of
Lagnicourt, to the west of La Bassée
and to the north-east of Neuve
Chapelle.

GENERAL PERSHING IN FRANCE.

Bordeaux, June 13.

General Pershing, the American
Commander-in-Chief, and his Staff
have arrived.

AMERICAN STEAMER SUNK BY SUBMARINE.

WASHINGTON, June 13.

A German submarine has sunk the
American armed steamer Petrolite.
Twenty of the crew landed in two
boats, the remainder are missing.

MR. BONAR LAW'S SON NOT KILLED, BUT A PRISONER.

LONDON, June 13.

A message from the Vatican states
that Mr. Bonar Law's second son,
who was recently reported killed,
is a prisoner of the Turks.

(Continued on Page 6.)

INTIMATIONS

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

SUBSCRIPTION to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSO ASIATIC BANK Hongkong, from date to date June 1917.

The price of issue is 85%.

The loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The loan may be repaid at par after the 30th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half yearly on the 30th March and the 30th September.

Interest on the loan, runs from the date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALL, Manager.

Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1767

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

HIGH CLASS

PIANOS FOR

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HIRE.

CASH OR

CREDIT.

TUNING & REPAIRING-

A SPECIALITY.

15, Des Vaux Road. Tel. 1322.

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK) COAL

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuku Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.

Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

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PATELL & CO.

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HONGKONG

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(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

ENGLAND'S traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom;

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisements from £2.

The London Directory Co., Ltd., 25, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C.

INTIMATIONS

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A golden opportunity for securing general bargains at enormous reduction in price.

D. CHELLARAM offers his entire stock in trade of oriental silks, crepes, taffeta, plain fancy Voiles organza ivory warts and gold Jewellery at greatly reduced prices for 15 days only.

Indian-Porcelain-Tien-tsin and Velvet Carpets reduced 20%. Received new consignment of silk stockings also.

D. CHELLARAM, 38-40 Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong, June 1, 1917. 1864

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNED BEEF

AND

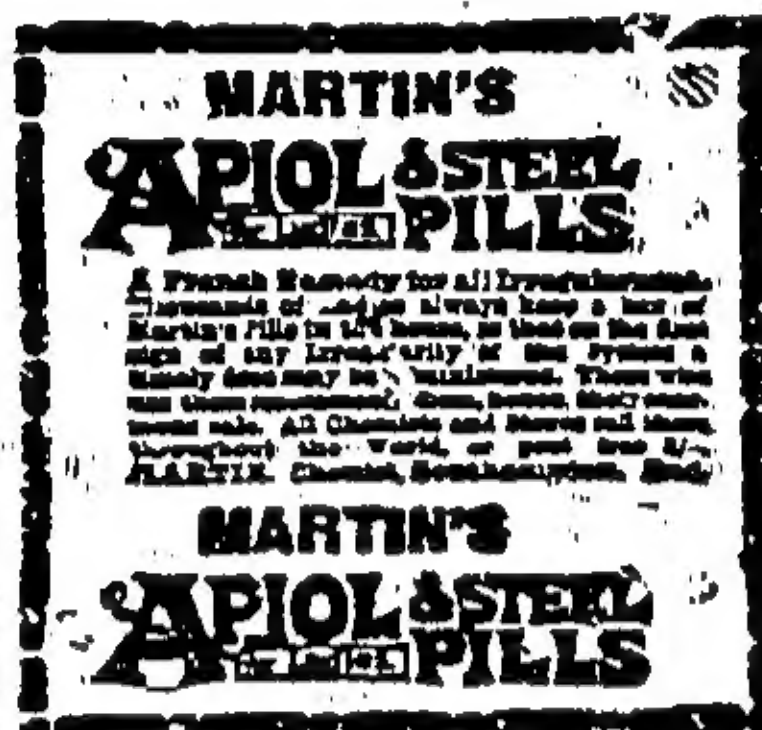
CORNED PORK.

PUT UP IN KEES AND BARRELS

FOR

EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE.

68



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Central Location.

ALL Electric Trams Pass Entrance. Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting. European Bath and Sanitary Fixings. Hot and Cold Water System throughout. Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373

Telegraphic Address:

"VICTORIA."

J. WITCHELL,

Manager.

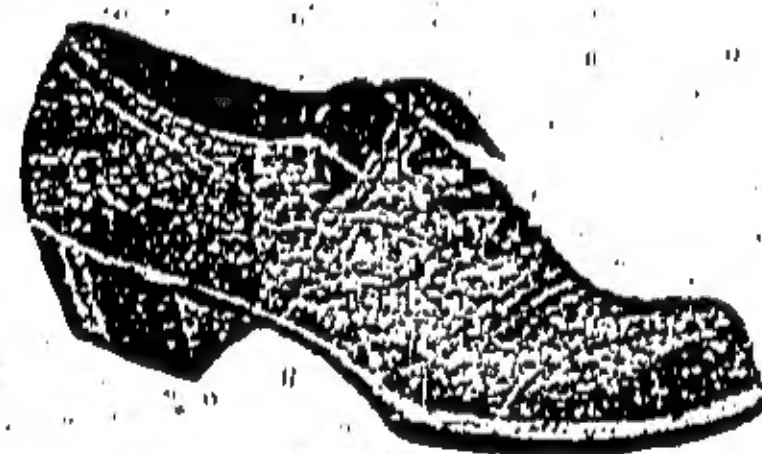
JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,

PEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HUN FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in Official and Vernacular in this Colony for ten years. He has a special method of training Europeans to read in the Chinese language, and is possessed of a first class certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Those who wish to learn the Chinese language are requested to write to "China Mail" Office or direct to No. 122, Wellington Street, first floor.

1251

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HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH (1851-1903) ... 50

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY ... 50

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA (by Rev. G. A. Bonbury, M.A.) ... 50

Part I—Mammals and Birds ... 50

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes ... 50

THE MISSIONS STRANGERS (History of the Eastern Churches) ... 1.00

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK ("Sam Tin King" translated by E. J. Eitel) ... 20

SIR ROBERT HART'S LAND TAX MEMORANDUM ... 20

WASHING BOOKS (for men) ... 20

The perfect end to a perfect day—a perfect "GARRICK."



This advertisement is issued by—

THE BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

SCOTTISH FOOTBALL.

CELTIC BEATEN AT LAST.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

April 25.

Kilmarnock accomplished at Parkhead what they so nearly achieved at home a few weeks ago: they defeated Celtic, and were thus the first club to lower the Champion's colours since the middle of December 1915. They were somewhat fortunate to score twice in the first half, and to find Celtic missing opportunities much more frequent and less difficult. But Celtic had no reason for complaint, and could only blame their own inactivity in front of goal. Kilmarnock's goals, also, were scored before the interval, so that there was nothing about their victory.

If first place has long been assured to Celtic, we are promised a struggle for second and third positions. By winning at Motherwell, Greenock Morton took a slight lead over Rangers; but Rangers regained their position later in the evening by narrowly defeating Queen's Park. Next week Morton are at home to Aberdeen, and Rangers are due at Dundee, so that Rangers are not at all in a safe position. There was certainly nothing in the form of Rangers at Hamilton to indicate that they will have an easy task against Dundee at Dens Park, where, by the way, they lost last year by 2-0.

Partick Thistle suffered a humiliating defeat at Hampden some time ago, and this probably accounted for the return fixture partaking of the nature of a Cup Tie, and the Amateurs taking a lead scarcely warranted on play. Had the Thistle shown a little more restraint, the result would have been a very open affair. But the Queen's Park bought the success dearly; five reserve men had to be called in for their evening game against Rangers; and they did well to be beaten by the smallest of margins. Clyde defeated St. Mirren for the second time, and by the same margin. Aberdeen won without demonstrating the slightest superiority over Hibernians. Ayr United also got an unsatisfactory victory. And the Airdrieonians drew through the spur of one of their half backs.

Celtic, 0; Kilmarnock, 2.
Partick Thistle, 0; Queen's Park, 2.
Third Lanark, 0; Dundee, 0.
Rangers, 1; Queen's Park, 0.
Hamilton Academicals, 3; Rangers, 1.
Dumbarton, 1; Airdrieonians, 1.
Motherwell, 0; Morton, 2.
St. Mirren, 0; Clyde, 1.
Ayr United, 2; Raith Rovers, 1.
Aberdeen, 2; Hibernians, 1.

The Man Who Gets There.

Is the man who has blood—real rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND makes blood—lots of it—life-giving, brain, nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Sole Agents: MESSRS. H. & A. 26

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

NEARLY 1,000 MILLIONS FOR FIGHTING SERVICES.

Vast sums are dealt with in the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General upon the Appropriation Account of the Votes of Credit in the House of Commons between March 3, 1915, and February 22, 1916, amounting to £1,429,000,000.

These are some of the most striking items:—

Army £26,897,874
Navy £26,716,947
Ministry of Munitions £22,703,883
Loans to Dominions £15,967,182
Allied Powers, &c. £15,967,182

Purchase of sugar involved an expenditure of £23,432,386, and its sale realized £24,844,853. In 1914-15 the payments exceeded the receipts by £7,108,747, so that there was a net excess of receipts over payments in the two years of £1,302,406, while the stocks of sugar for which payment has been made amount to 143,774 tons. Meat was bought to the extent of £31,356,618, and receipts for sales amounted to £27,836,748, the balance representing meat in stock and issues not paid for.

The amount of £230,710 was paid in compensation for damage sustained in the bombardment of the Hartlepool, Scarborough, and Whitby, and by air raids in other districts up to June 17, 1915.

HOSPITAL WORKERS.

THOUSANDS OF WOMEN WANTED TO TEND WOUNDED.

"Quite literally, thousands of women are wanted in the hospitals," Mrs. Furse, of the V.A.D. Headquarters at Devonshire House, told a "Daily Chronicle" representative.

"Casualties in this year's fighting will be appalling, and we are threatened with a great shortage of nurses," Mrs. Furse went on. "We make a very special appeal to the generosity and to the gratitude of women, and ask them to come forward, no matter how great the personal sacrifice, so that our wounded men shall not suffer. Every worker who gives her services to a hospital helps to release trained women for actual nursing."

"The appeal is made to all classes of women. We want the woman of 45 who can only give a little time each day, we want the woman who can afford to give her services voluntarily and the woman who must have some pay. We want workers not only in the wards, but women who will act as cooks in the Near East and elsewhere. We are establishing a hostel in London where women cooks will be trained in catering for big numbers. We want women as motor drivers and as clerks and at rest stations and hostels abroad. But the greatest need is in the hospitals. It is not necessary now that each man should have the first aid certificate. If they are willing to accept a little of the discipline and hardship that soldiers undergo they will be more than welcome."

All replies to the appeal should be sent to the Director Women's Section, National Service Department, where applications will be sifted in order that women shall not be diverted from agriculture or munitions. But the applications will be dealt with finally at Devonshire House.

HOHENZOLLERN AND HEROINE.

Commenting on the German Court's request for the return of the body of Captain/Prince Karl Friedrich of Prussia, late of the German Flying Corps, who died in British hands, having been captured, wounded, the "Independence" asks: "Under what conditions will this request be carried out? Somewhere in England, Belgium, the body of an illustrious Englishman, placed in the earth after being murdered. Is not this an opportunity for exchanging the body of this German officer for that of the British heroine, and for giving to the heroine of Miss O'Neill a resting place worthy of her?"

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

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ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES.

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ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.

High Class English Jewellery.

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Pure full-cream milk, enriched with choice malted barley & wheat, in powder form. Keeps indefinitely.



THE FOOD DRINK FOR ALL AGES.

A refreshing and sustaining beverage instantly ready by the addition of hot or cold water only. No cooking. Nourishing and convenient.

Of all Chemists and Stores, in 3 Sizes: 1/6, 2/6, and 1/- (in England).

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENG.

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No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100	100	10	10	General
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100	100	10	10	General
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	100	100	10	10	General
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	100	100	10	10	General
WATERLOO					
Commercial Dock	100	100	10	10	General
WATERLOO					
Commercial Dock	100	100	10	10	General
WATERLOO					
Commercial Dock	100	100	10	10	General

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At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



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WATSON'S E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF
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TELEPHONE NO. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersecretary have received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction.
(FOR AUCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.)

MONDAY.

the 14th June, 1917, at 11 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
ICK HOUSE STREET.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
CR. CHERY & Co.,
Hammond Typewriter (Practically
New) Clothing and Effects, Miscellaneous
Goods.

One case "Creme de Peau."
TERSE—As usual.
HUGHES & HUGHES,
Hongkong, June 14, 1917.

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household
Furniture, Blackwood Ware, etc.
at Messrs. Hughes and Hughes.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, June 16.—
King of Sweden's Birthday (1858).
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Bath Gowns,
Towels, Grass Cloth, Brass Ware
etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hughes.

SUNDAY, June 17.—
Bunker Hill Day, U.S.A.

TUESDAY, June 19.—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture,
Blackwood Ware, etc. at Messrs.
Hughes and Hughes.
9.02 p.m.—New Moon.

FRIDAY, June 22.—
Anniversary of the King's Coronation.
SATURDAY, June 23.—
Prince of Wales' Birthday (1894).
Dragon Boat Festival.

SUNDAY, June 24.—
Midsummer Day.

WEDNESDAY, June 27.—
Entries close for third Gymkhana.

THURSDAY, June 28.—
Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock
Exchange.

MONDAY, July 1.—
Dominion Day, Canada.

SATURDAY, July 7.—
3.20 p.m.—Third Gymkhana Meeting.

'CHINA MAIL'

OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEW-
SPAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED
IN HONGKONG AND CHINA
GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING
HOME: AND THUS KEEP IN
CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE
COLONY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge
of neuralgia, whatever the trouble
is, Chamberlain's Pain Balm drives away
the pain at once and cures the complaint
quickly. First application gives relief.
When a bottle of it is kept in the house
the pain of burns and scalds may be
promptly relieved, and the business
quickly resumed and swellings promptly
reduced. In fact, for the household it
is just such an unobtrusive, as every
family should be provided with. For
sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

of the war. The statement by the
Russian Minister of War, which we
have in a cable to-day, is very
reassuring and makes it clear that
the Russian Army has no intention
of deserting its Allies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Instructions have been received by
the U.S. Postmaster at Shanghai to
resume the forwarding of mails by the
Empress boats.

The China Mail Steamship Co.
advises us that their s.s. *Chang* has left
Shanghai and is due to arrive here to-
morrow at 9 a.m.

There has been no rise in the rate
of exchange on London today over
yesterday's quotations which were L.T.
2.53 and Demand 2.53 1/2.

"Our Little Bit Society" has sent
the undermentioned articles through
Messrs. Shaw, Tones & Co. to the
Hospital, Auxilair, 113 Honfleur,
France:—2288 rolled bandages, 30 mar y.
tail bandages, 110 suits pyjamas, 82
white woollen caps, 57 eye bandages, 10
floor cloths, 8 quilts, 8 pillows, 8 pairs
trench boots, 31 milk covers, 1 box
games, 1 lot magazines, 10 pocket books.
The following have been distributed
to men who have left for the front:—17
woollen mufflers and 71 pairs socks.

With regard to the death of Lieut.
James Stephen of the Royal Flying
Corps, (son of Mr. A. G. Stephen of the
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Shang-
hai) further news has been received to
the effect that he was shot down in
France when attacking two enemy
machines. His Squadron Commander
advised:—"He fell wounded within our
lines and died soon after. The body
was brought in and buried near the
aerodrome. The loss of such a fearless
pilot is felt by the Squadron to an
indescribable degree."

BATHING FACILITIES AT NORTH POINT.

With reference to the question
asked by Mr. Pollock at the last
meeting of the Legislative Council
we are informed by the Hon. Colonial
Secretary that facilities will be pro-
vided forthwith for bathing at North
Point.

Mr. Pollock has been asked to
associate himself with an officer of
the Public Works Department for
the making of the necessary arrange-
ments.

"SHELL" TRANSPORTS.

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor advise us
that they are in receipt of a telegram
from London stating that the "Shell"
Transport Company have declared a
final dividend of 25 per cent., making 35
per cent. for the year, free of tax.

The Company are also issuing a
new issue of 1,000,000 shares
at par in the ratio of 1 to 4.

"Shell" Transports are 21 shares
and are quoted locally at 108 1/2 buyers.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE TABLES.

(Up to and including June 14th.)

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
U.S.C.	5	4	1	8
C.C.C. (A)	4	3	1	6
C.C.C. (B)	3	2	0	6
Yankee	4	2	2	4
H.K.C.C.	4	1	3	2
University	6	0	6	0

(Up to and including June 14th.)

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Club de Regatta	4	4	0	8
Oriental	4	4	0	8
L.R.C.	5	3	2	6
K.C.C. (B)	4	3	1	6
Kowloon Dock	4	3	1	6
C.C.C. (B)	4	2	2	4
Yankee	4	1	3	2
Civil Service	4	1	3	2
Y.M.C.A. (C)	3	0	3	0
University (B)	5	0	6	0

CHINA'S ARMY.

According to a survey recently com-
pleted by the Ministry of War, China
has 454,000 men under arms. This army
is distributed as follows:—China, 22,000;
Hupai, 39,000; Honan, 34,000; Anhui,
31,000; Kiangsi, 21,000; Fengtien, 25,000;
Kirin, 9,000; Heilongjiang, 19,000;
Chakiang, 14,700; Shantung, 25,000;
Shansi, 14,000; Fukien, 4,000; Ka
shang, 17,000; Szechuan, 19,000;
Kwangsi, 14,000; Yunnan, 24,000;
Tibet, 5,000.

THE PEKING CRISIS.

(With Tze Yut Po's Service.)

SOME "DEFINITE FACTS."

PEKING, June 13.

Three facts are fairly definite in
the Tientsin situation:

1.—That the Tientsins are at
logheads.

2.—That plans for the restoration
of the monarchy are aban-
doned, lacking support.

3.—That Li Yuan Hing will
remain as President, the
Tientsins being unable to agree
upon a successor.

DR. WU TING FANG'S
RESIGNATION.

PEKING, June 13.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang has resigned
both from the acting Premiership and
the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

His resignation from the acting
Premiership has been accepted.

"SAVING BLOODSHED."

PEKING, June 13.

The President will send a circular
telegram to the provinces stating that
his action in dissolving Parliament
has saved bloodshed and that when
normal conditions are restored he
will forthwith resign the office of
President, calling on the Sun in
Heaven to witness the sincerity of
his words.

FORCING ACCEPTANCE OF
DEPRECIATED BANK
NOTES.

PEKING, June 13.

General Chang Hsun's troops in
Peking compel the merchants to
accept bank notes without discount.
This is causing great trouble.

THE PROSPERITY OF TIENTSIN.

ACTIVE BUILDING IN FOREIGN
CONCESSIONS.

Mr. F. W. Maize, Commissioner of
Customs at Tientsin, in his annual re-
port states:

Building operations were active
throughout the year, many blocks of
small tenement houses being put up and
occupied by better class Chinese. The
most noteworthy development was in
the Italian Concession. The willingness
of local estate agencies to advance money
on easy terms enabled large stretches of
hitherto unproductive land to be built
over with handsome houses, which were
generally soon leased to well-to-do
Chinese, who continue to appreciate the
advantages of the foreign concessions.

The amount of capital thus invested,
which was the highest since 1912, was
due to several factors. First, the
various Municipal Councils carried
out several improvements in the shape
of road making and widening, and the
work of adding concrete sidewalks and
surface-draining the roads was continued.
There were several destructive fires
during the year, with which the local
fire brigade was unable to cope, owing to
the water-power in the hydrants being
too small. A higher water-tower is
badly needed. The Insurance companies
put up their rates 25 per cent. on
account of this.

AMERICAN FLAG DAY.

London had an American flag day on
April 20th, but the real American flag
day is to-day. The following notes from
a London paper on the American flag
have therefore topical interest to-day—
"Not all the American flags which
braved the breeze in London yesterday
were officially correct, and a few
recently made new ones were short of
the proper complement of stars. The
first American flag in 1777 had 13 stars,
one for each of the original 13 States,
but following the admission of each new
State a star has been added to the flag,
which was finally completed in 1912 by
the admission of the last two territories,
Arizona and New Mexico, to full State
honours. There are now 48 States in
the Union, and since July 4, 1912, there
have been 48 stars in the blue union
of the Stars and Stripes. And the only
recognized arrangement is six rows of
eight stars each. One flag officially
flown yesterday had only seven stars in
three of the rows.

Big as was the American flag hoisted
over the Houses of Parliament, 312 feet
long, it was barely half the area of the
garrison flag of the U.S. Army, which is
36 ft. by 50 ft. Probably the biggest
flag ever flown was the Stars and Stripes
which crowned the San Francisco Ex-
hibition last year, and measuring 46 ft.
by 52 ft., necessitated 1,038 sq. ft. of
bunting. It was hoisted on a shaft of
brass, which was floated down the
Pacific coast from Oregon to San Fran-
cisco, and when erected stood 222 ft.
above the ground level.

A CONTRAST.

THE KAISER (1914).—I should like
the English to meet my brave Bavarians
just once.

CHOW PRINCE RUPPRECHT OF
BAVARIA (1914).—We now have the
good fortune to have the Englishmen
on our front. Here is the enemy.
At him!

SIR D. HAIG (April 16).—Bavarian
losses have been exceptionally heavy
throughout the whole of the recent
operations.

SIR D. HAIG (June 8).—Great numbers
of German dead were lying in the
captured positions, which proved the
fatality of the enemy's losses, a large
proportion being Bavarians.

THE MAGISTRACY.

ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.

A Chinese charged with assaulting an
Indian police constable was brought
before Mr. Wood this morning.

It was alleged that the defendant had
been causing a disturbance and when
ordered to move on by the Indian
constable he assaulted him and became
so violent that it was necessary for the
policeman to blow his whistle in order
to effect an arrest.

As the defendant, who admitted the
offence, could not pay the fine of seven
dollars imposed by the magistrate, he
was sentenced to fourteen days' hard
labour.

THEFT FROM THE POLICE MESS.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning,
an unemployed Chinese, formerly
employed as a "boy" by Police
Sergeant Cooper, pleaded guilty to the
charge of stealing twelve plates from the
Chinese police mess at the Central
Police Station.

Inspector Kent informed the
magistrate that the cook of the Chinese
police mess caught the defendant going
out of the back gate at the Central
Police Station with the stolen plates in
his possession.

His Worship sentenced the defendant
to one month's hard labour.

LARCENY FROM A STEAMER.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning,
two ash coolies were charged with the
larceny of twelve bars of pig iron from
the cargo of a steamer, lying at the
Kowloon Wharf.

Sergeant Bond gave evidence that he
saw the defendants in an ash boat, which
lay on the port side of the vessel.
Rubbish was being thrown into the ash
boat from the deck of the ship and the
witness saw several bundles of mats also
transferred from the steamer into the ash
boat. Investigations disclosed that twelve
bars of pig iron, which had been stolen
from the cargo of the vessel, were
concealed beneath the rubbish which
had been thrown into the ash boat.

The defendants, who had nothing to
say in answer to the charge, were each
sentenced to three months' hard
labour and four hours' stocks in lieu of
the last day.

OPIUM CASE AGAIN ADJOURNED.

The case in which two Chinese
merchants, Lee Hysan of No. 183,
Wing Lok Street, and Ma Chee
Lung of No. 12 Connaught Road
West, respectively, managing director
and manager of the Yue Hing
Company, Ltd., were charged with
conspiring on March 9th, 1913, to de-
fraud the Yue Hing Company, Ltd., of
one hundred chests of opium, the
property of the said company, was again
before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown
Solicitor, appeared on behalf of the
prosecution and the defendants were
represented by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis of
Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist.

On the application of Mr. Wakeman,
the case was formally adjourned for
one week, bail being fixed as before, i.e.,
\$50,000, for each defendant.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

A Chinese was charged before Mr.
Dyer Ball this morning with the un-
lawful possession of a basket containing
\$9.12 in money, a bundle of chopsticks
and six pieces of clothing.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to
the charge but after hearing the
evidence the magistrate convicted and
sentenced him to fourteen days' hard
labour.

AMMUNITION TIED AROUND
HIS LEGS.

Mr. Dyer Ball this morning fined a
Chinese \$400, with the alternative of
four months' hard labour, for being in
the unlawful possession of 400 rounds
of revolver ammunition.

Inspector Kent informed the magis-
trate that the defendant was stopped
and arrested whilst leaving the s.s. *On
Le* with 200 rounds of the ammunition
tied around each leg.

SPURIOUS COINS.

A Chinese was brought before Mr.
Wood this morning on the charge of
uttering a spurious coin, intended to
resemble a King's current silver coin,
knowing the same to be counterfeit.

Inspector Angus stated that the
defendant entered a shop in Shaukiwan
and asked for a packet of cigarettes.
When the cigarettes were given to him
he placed a spurious fifty-cent piece on
the counter. As the shopkeeper re-
cognized the coin as counterfeit, the de-
fendant ran off on the spot. The magis-
trate sentenced him to one month's
hard labour.

OUR AMERICAN ALLY.

MR. CHOATE'S LAST SPEECH.

One of the last speeches made by the
distinguished American orator, the late
Mr. Joseph H. Choate, was delivered at
the great reception given to Marshal
Joffre and M. Viviani at New York on
May 10th. We quote it from a New
York newspaper:—

Mr. Choate, who was in splendid
form, was cheered repeatedly. He
said:—

"Mr. President and Gentlemen—
When Admiral John Paul Jones was
having that desperate fight with the
Serapis and the master of his adversary
called out, 'Are you ready to strike
your colors?' thinking that 'Jones' ship
was sinking, his reply was, 'Strike my
colors! Why, I have not yet begun to
fight!'"

"Now, that is the spirit in which it
seems to me our warlike Allies can
answer all the meretricious overtures of
Germany for a peace that is no peace.
(Applause.) For one, I am most grate-
ful that our country has entered into
this great fight for the freedom of the
world, now that our great President at
Washington (Applause)—and we all
support him—has pledged to these
Allies all our resources, which means all
of our men, all of our money, all of our
hearts to stand by them, and if need be
to die in the last ditch with them.
Victory, I believe, is assured." (Ap-
plause.)

"It was said by a famous wit of the
last generation that good Americans
when they die go to Paris, but here
and now today we have hundreds of
thousands of Americans alive and fit
for fight who are eager to go to Paris,
and I for one, hope the war will soon
be found for them to go. But I would
say to the authorities at Washington
on that and on every other subject
which pertains to preparation for this
war, for God's sake, hurry up!"

BRITISH DEARIES TO FELT.

When Mr. Choate uttered that senti-
ment he brought every one of his
auditors to his feet as though touched
by a galvanic current. For thirty
seconds the flags fluttered before the
one-time Ambassador could proceed.
Then he continued:—

"Why am I so glad that we have
entered into this war? Why, we were
spitting for the lack of a fight
(Laughter); we were absolutely rotting
with riches, steeped to the lips in
luxury, abandoned to sports, without
one thought of the terrible struggles
that were being made, the frightful
sacrifices and sufferings that were being
endured by the British, the French and
all of the other Allies in fighting our
battle. (Applause.)

"That is what we have been doing
for this last two years and nine months,
and, for one, I thank God that we are
ready to join them, and the sooner we
can get our men over to stand by their
side the better. I thank you, gentle-
men, for this very cordial welcome. I
do not take it for myself, I take it for
the cause for which I stand for the mo-
ment before you, and for which I have
stood for the last two years." (Applause.)

MR. BALFOUR ON AMERICA'S PART.

"IT WILL BE A LONG WAR."

Interviewed in New York on April
22nd, by the United Press Association,
Mr. Balfour said:—

"Realize, people of America, that you
are facing a real fight. Prepare for
great sacrifice, for it will be demanded
of you. It will be a long war, taxing
the resources of men, requiring the
maximum of financial strength and in-
dustrial and commercial energy,
involving the individual effort of every
true American.

"We have come to help America to
turn over the first page in a new
chapter in the history of mankind. The
United States does not yet realize all
that it will be called upon to do, and
which we know it will do. And it is
much. Time will bring the war home
to America as it has done to us. But
there is an impression that you will be
called upon for nothing beyond making
munitions and building ships. You will
see.

GERMANY'S MISTAKE.

"I appreciate that it will be quite
some time before the people of the
United States realize—to borrow an
Americanism—"what they are up
against." I am quite sure that when
Germany forced the United States to
war she did not realize what she was
up against.

"No public expression of opinion on
points of policy, however, would be
either useful or admissible until I have
had the honour of conferring with your
President and learning his views. I
have come to do what I can to make
co-operation easy and effective between
those who are striving with all their
might to bring about a lasting peace by
the only means that can assure it—
namely, a successful war.

"The efforts of Mr. Gerard to
alleviate the condition of British and
other prisoners who are in Germany,
and the administrative genius which
Mr. Hoover has ungrudgingly devoted
to the relief of the unhappy Belgians
and French in the territories still in
enemy occupation, will never be
forgotten.

"That this great people should
have thrown themselves whole-
heartedly into this mighty struggle,
prepared to make all the efforts and
sacrifices that may be required to win
success, for this most righteous cause,
is at once so happy and so momentous
an event that only the historians of the
future can measure its significance."

CASH WITH ORDER.

MISSING: \$6,000 SENT FOR SEED
POTATIES.

The extensive and general demand for
seed potatoes has led to the organiza-
tion and carrying through in the North of
England of a very big operation in-
volving a sum of about £12,000, says a
London paper. Some six or seven weeks
ago a firm was established in a big
northern city and widely advertised in
agricultural and other papers its ability
to supply Scotch seed potatoes at prices
ranging from £11 to £14 per ton,
provided all orders were accompanied by
cash.

As a result orders and money poured
into the offices. These proceedings
aroused the attention of an official in the
Bankruptcy Court, who established the
fact that the principal was an unde-
clared bankrupt.

The man in question appears to have
suspected that inquiries were being made
about him, for he disappeared a short
time ago taking with him, it is alleged,
all that was available of the money that
had been sent to the "firm."

In the meantime the Bankruptcy of-
ficials have taken charge of the firm's
affairs and money amounting to about
£5,000, which includes remittances sent
and money found at the bank. It is
alleged that the enterprising advertiser
has taken between £6,000 and £7,000
away with him.

NINE DAY'S ADRIPT.

SUFFERING AND DEATH AFTER
ALNWICK CASTLE OUTRAGE.

One survivor of the Alnwick Castle
recently arrived home from Spain. He
said that after the vessel was torpedoed
20 people were for nine days in an open
boat. Nine of them died. One lady was
so frost-bitten that her face was com-
pletely ruined.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

KING CONSTANTINE ABDICATES.

ATHENS, June 13.

M. Jannart, the Allies' Special Commissioner, had an interview with M. Zaimis, the Greek Premier, and demanded, on behalf of the protecting Powers, the abdication of King Constantine and the designation of a successor other than the Crown Prince.

M. Zaimis replied that he recognized the indisposition of the Powers, whose whole aim was to reconstitute the unity of Greece under the aegis of the Constitution, and promised to convey King Constantine's decision after a meeting of a Council consisting of former Premiers.

LATER.

Allied troops had been placed at the disposal of M. Jannart with orders not to land until King Constantine had announced his decision.

After the meeting of the Council M. Zaimis announced that King Constantine had decided to abdicate. MR. BONAR LAW'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, June 13.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced "and loud cheers, the abdication of King Constantine in favour of his second son, Prince Alexander, who has taken the oath as King."

Mr. Lynch asked: "What does the Government expect to gain by the abdication of King Constantine when the same abuses are perpetuated under another name?"

Mr. Bonar Law replied that they hoped to gain a restored constitutional government, representative of the whole of Greece.

Mr. Swift McNell protested against King Constantine being allowed to nominate his successor.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that it was wrong to say that King Constantine had nominated his successor.

THE PREMIER'S NOTE.

ATHENS, June 13.

The Premier's note to M. Jannart states:

"Your Excellency having demanded the abdication of the King and the designation of his successor, the Premier notifies your Excellency that His Majesty, solicited, as ever, solely for the interests of Greece, has decided to leave the country with the Crown Prince and designate Prince Alexander as his successor."

THE EX-KING GOING TO SWITZERLAND.

PARIS, June 13.

Ex-King Constantine has indicated his intention of going to Switzerland, via Italy.

ENTENTE TROOPS LANDED.

PARIS, June 13.

A telegram from Athens states that the troops landed and encamped on the Pireus by agreement between M. Jannart and the Government without incident.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

MADRID, June 13.

The political situation remains critical. Newspapers generally regard the present Ministry as a stop-gap. Certain mutterings are audible suggestive of a coming storm capable of wrecking some of the existing institutions. Although the military element is at present in the background it keeps up a latent activity.

THE TROOPS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, June 13.

It is officially stated that the general health of the whole British force in Mesopotamia is satisfactory. There is an ample supply of hospitals and no deficiency in nurses had been reported.

GENERAL SMUTS.

LONDON, June 13.

The Manchester Guardian states that it is probable that General Smuts will join the War Cabinet.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

"IN FULL COMMUNITY."

PETROGRAD, June 13.

The French reply to the Russian proclamation of April 9, which says that France does not aim at the domination of other nations has been published.

It says that France, relying on the sentiments of her old and loyal ally, rejoices to be in full community with the ideas of the Russian Government and people on the subject of the war. France does not dream of oppressing any people, but she is resolved that the oppression which has so long been weighing on this world shall be destroyed and that the authors of the crimes shall be punished. France is forced to fight for the defence of her liberty and means to secure the release and return of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine and will fight with the Allies till their territorial rights and independence are restored, full indemnities for the inhuman ravages are paid, and indisputable guarantees against a recurrence of the horrors are obtained.

THE SPIRIT OF THE RUSSIAN TROOPS.

STATEMENT BY THE WAR MINISTER.

PETROGRAD, June 13.

M. Kerensky, in an interview on his return from the front, says that the spirit of the troops is generally good, and fraternisation with the enemy has almost been stamped out, while desertions now excite general condemnation among the soldiers, who demand the most severe punishment for deserters. The transport of reinforcements and supplies to the front is proceeding smoothly.

RUSSIAN REGIMENTS MUTINY.

THE MUTINY SUPPRESSED.

PETROGRAD, June 13.

Following upon orders for the reorganisation of one of the armies on the Rumanian front, three regiments mutinied and arrested their Colonel and seven officers. One regiment refusing to proceed anywhere was surrounded by a Division of Cavalry, two battalions of Infantry, a battery of artillery, a squadron of armoured cars and a number of aeroplanes.

As the mutineers were dilatory in handing over the ringleaders, Infantry and Cavalry entered the village, whereupon the mutineers submitted unconditionally. Four officers who were the ringleaders were rescued with difficulty from the loyal troops and sent to the Headquarters of the Regiment and then marched off to a new sector.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, June 13.

It is announced that imports to the United Kingdom for May increased by £3,827,726 and exports had decreased by £3,587,155, as compared with May last year.

SOUTH AFRICAN MAIZE.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT ACQUIRES THE SURPLUS CROP.

CAPE TOWN, June 13.

The Imperial Government is taking over the surplus crop of South African maize at 14s. 8d. per bag.

In the Assembly Sir J. W. Smuts said that with a view to assisting the Imperial Government to prosecute the war the Union Government should not insist upon such an extremely good bargain for the South African farmer. He emphasised that it was due to the protection of the British Navy that British ships were able to take away the maize. General Botha declared that the price was not too high. He believed that if the Imperial Government had not stepped in, the farmers would only have received very poor prices from speculators; moreover, the price in England would have been much higher.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 13.

Silver is quoted at 39 1/16. There is practically nothing offering and the market is steady.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, June 13.

The death is announced of Brigadier St. John Fancourt, C.B.

[Brigadier Fancourt was General Officer Commanding in Assam, 1894-1901.]

New York, June 13. The death is announced of Teresa Carreno, the famous pianist.

A "NAVAL BATTLE."

COPENHAGEN, June 13.

A ship which has arrived on the Arkoe coast of Gothland reports a naval battle near Haendskær.

DESTROYER'S ENCOUNTER WITH A SUBMARINE.

LONDON, June 13.

A report this morning of a sea fight is possibly explained by the news of an encounter of a British destroyer with a German submarine, near Christiansund. Some fishermen state that they believe that the submarine was hit.

ITALY'S SHIPPING RETURNS.

ROME, June 13.

The Italian official shipping returns for the week ending June 10 are as follows:

Ships arrived	537
Ships departed	498
Steamers sunk	5
Small sailing ships sunk	5

ITALIANS BOMB DURAZZO.

ROME, June 13.

Numerous Italian aeroplanes successively bombed Durazzo, damaging military and naval works.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

CONTINUED ADVANCE AT MESSINES.

LONDON, June 13.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We gained further ground to the east, and north-east of Messines, on a front of nearly two miles. We occupied the hamlet of Gapaard, and have also slightly advanced our line astride the Scaquer river. There has been considerable enemy artillery activity to the north-east of Gouzeaucourt, to the south and north of the Scarpe, and in the neighbourhood of Lens and Ypres. Our aeroplanes yesterday did some useful work despite the unfavourable weather. One of our machines is missing."

GERMAN MESSAGE.

LONDON, June 12.

A German official communiqué speaks of British cavalry east of Messines.

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY.

LONDON, June 12.

A German message says: "There was lively fighting on the Devina near Hinorgou and Baranovitch, and especially near Brestany, and on the Narajowka."

THE SITUATION IN GREECE.

ST ASURES TAKEN.

PARIS, June 13.

A message from Athens states that M. Jannart, in a conversation with M. Zaimis, stated that the protecting Powers intended to purchase the Thessalian crops and to equitably distribute them throughout Greece. Events since 1915 had obliged them to demand more complete guarantees for the safety of the Eastern army, and also for the restoration of unity in the Kingdom and the working of the constitution in a true spirit. He also notified the establishment of Allied posts for the control of the Isthmus at Corinth, and the provision of military forces, so to assure the maintenance of order.

GREEK ACTION.

ATHENS, June 13.

The Government subsequently placed a communiqué explaining that the Powers had no intention of assailing the rights of Greece or the constitutional regime; they only desired Greece to remain strong and independent. The situation is calm.

FRENCH AND BRITISH TROOPS ENTER THESSALY.

PARIS, June 13.

A message from Athens states that French troops have disembarked at Corinth, and that a French and British column has entered Thessaly.

A French Eastern communiqué states that the troops entrusted with the control of the crops of Thessaly have entered Thessaly without difficulty as far as Elassona.

ABDICATION OF KING CONSTANTINE.

LONDON, June 13.

The Times states that reports were received in London yesterday to the effect that King Constantine was about to abdicate, if he had not already abdicated, in favour of his son Alexander. It is believed that this solution will be acceptable to the Entente.

It is stated that the Allies have occupied the Isthmus of Corinth unopposed.

King Constantine has abdicated in favour of his son Alexander.

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

DIALYRHOEA is always more or less prevalent during the weather. Be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt and effective. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN GREAT BRITAIN.

PREMIER'S ADDRESS TO THE ENQUIRY COMMISSIONERS.

LONDON, June 13.

Mr. Lloyd George, at Downing Street, addressing the Commissioners appointed to enquire into industrial unrest, said that the industrial machine had been working at exceptionally high pressure. Five million men, in the prime of life, had been withdrawn from industry, but with diminished numbers it had been necessary in many cases to maintain an increased output. Consequently, there had been much overstrain, fatigue, exhaustion and irritation. He did not doubt that the innumerable changes necessary to adapt the peace machine to war exigencies had caused much friction. The marvel was that there had been so little. The results accomplished had been beyond the anticipations of men perfectly acquainted with the industrial possibilities of this country. This had undoubtedly been a great surprise and a disappointment to our enemies. Nevertheless there had been trouble and friction which the Commissioners would investigate. The murrainings and grumblings did not come merely from men interested in promoting disquiet, but from men honestly anxious to help the country with the prosecution of the war. The Government wished the enquiry to be thorough and impartial, and he was sure, from the character of the Commissioners, that that would be the case. The investigation should not be too formal, therefore it was not desirable that the meetings should be public, otherwise witnesses would be disinclined to talk freely. He was anxious that the enquiries should be concluded at the earliest possible moment so that the recommendations for the best way of dealing with the unrest could be made as soon as possible.

There were many suggestions regarding the causes of the unrest, including the hours of labour, the Trade Union regulations, complaints of the actions of employers or foremen, and also their administration of the Munitions Act, dear food and profiteering and the hardships connected with the efforts to maintain the army. All such questions must be thoroughly investigated, but the Government did not propose to await the Report of the Commissioners before dealing with certain things. The Ministry of Munitions was at present engaged upon important negotiations with the Amalgamated Engineers on the subject of the Munitions Act, certain sections of which, perhaps, were not so necessary, now that most of the industries of the country were used for Government purposes.

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George said that they would also certainly not await the Report of the Commissioners before dealing with the high prices of food and the alleged profiteering. The Government had already started a most searching investigation on that subject, and they hoped very shortly to make proposals which would very substantially reduce the cost of some of the necessities of life. It was essential, above all, that Commission's recommendation should be made at the earliest possible date—three weeks rather than three months—at any rate, by the first week in July.

Replying to Mr. Clynes, Mr. Lloyd George said that the Commissioners must enquire into the profiteering and say whether they thought the Government was going far enough. He did not doubt that the Government would announce the result of its enquiries before the Commissioners had completed their investigations.

OVERWORKED DOCTORS.

Some 6,000 medical men have volunteered for military service since the outbreak of war, said the Acting Registrar of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration, in a Press interview. Consequently, he did not think there would be a very large number of doctors of military age available for service in hospitals abroad.

FINED FOR FEEDING GERMANS.

Two War Department labourers, employed at the prison of war camp at Fitch Hill, Aldershot, were fined recently one guinea each for endeavouring to smuggle loaves of bread for certain of the prisoners, who had paid a shilling a loaf.

WELSH MINERS IN APRIL WERE PAYING HALF A CROWN A POUND FOR NEW POTATOES.

The "Morning Post" says that Germany is now beginning to understand what is meant by the naval power which she thought to invalidate by the mine and submarine while her own main battle fleet remained in harbour. She has succeeded in arraying against her the five other greatest naval nations of the world—France, America, Russia, Japan and Great Britain. She will learn in due time that in challenging the free nations she sealed her own fate.

The "Daily Chronicle" asks to what is due the increased destruction of submarines. Partly it may be ascribed to the sudden swelling of our anti-submarine force through the addition of the destroyer flotillas of America and Japan.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months mothers should watch for any unnatural looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt and effective. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

FROM WAR TO PEACE.

THE REAL GERMAN RIVALRY.

[By KENNEDY SNOWDEN.]

A very remarkable shilling pamphlet, going behind the war and beyond it, cuts through a confusion of side issues in which men lose their heads, to state in a plain, hard way the international situation that war distorts but does not alter. Its title is "The Real German Rivalry" (Fisher Unwin). What it affirms on clear evidence is that the kind of rivalry we have to fear from Germany, even after a war well won, must be as formidable as ever, unless we meet it directly, that there is no way of either barking it or evading it; and that to meet it directly is our only means of finding employment for 7,000,000 workers.

The author is a Yorkshire manufacturer, Sir Swire Smith, who came into Parliament unopposed during the coalition. He writes as a business man addressing business men, and "with no desire to provide material for party cries or platform debate," but, outside business, he has been known for thirty years or more as an ardent educationist. He is, I believe, almost the only surviving member of that Royal Commission on Technical Instruction which in 1881 first visited the Continent, and effectively drew attention to the German bid for commercial supremacy.

WHAT WAS THE SECRET? What is it, then, that made Germany a great competitor, and, incidentally, our largest customer, and that no result of war can alter? Not tariffs, for her wall of tariffs was not high, not nearly so high as that of France, the United States, Russia, or other countries more backward. Sir Swire Smith is very well content with our own policy in that matter, which kept us in a position to finance the war as no other country could. The German secret—so secret now—was the immense practical efficiency of German schools and colleges.

Here is one story:—At an exhibition in 1883 visited by the Royal Commission, we saw a small exhibit of electrical appliances by an electrical engineer of the name of Schuckert, who employed 40 men at Nuremberg. In 1908 there was a splendid exhibit by the same man under the name of Schuckert and Co. We saw the works and were profoundly impressed. I had seen no such works in any country. They provided employment for 3,500 men, and we were informed that the orders in hand represented £2,500,000. A large proportion came from England. Schuckert and Co. were able to take contracts for electric lighting installations, electric railways and tramways, on a large scale in all parts of the world; to erect works, and, if necessary, to undertake their entire management. And this was rendered feasible by the fact that an army of young scientists went out annually from the polytechnic schools of Germany, equipped in theory and practice for the complicated work required by this establishment. How is it that we have been outclassed in this great field? The answer is the same as before: The people in this country have been incomparably behind the Germans in technical training, and the business has gone to those who could best do it.

In 1908 I paid another visit to Nuremberg. Schuckert and Co. had doubled their premises and were employing 8,000 men, for whom they had erected almost a new city of model dwellings. They had also entered a combine with Siemens and Co., of Berlin, the amalgamation representing over 40,000 work-people. I asked if they now imported any tools from England. The reply was "Not one." I asked: "Have you any foremen or specialists from England?" "Not a man." The official who had charge of us smilingly remarked: "We do not need to employ Englishmen now, we have no use for them, but scores of our men go to England to take leading positions in your works." It is rather a leap from 40 men in 1882 to 8,000 in 1908, and the 8,000 but a branch of a combine.

THE RIGHT TO LEARN TO WORK.

Sir Swire Smith's experience and that of the Royal Commission show that, wherever they found the best schools they found also the most successful industries, is nowadays equally true of this country, as our showing at the Brussels Exhibition of 1910 proved abundantly. We have followed the German lead in technical education, and we have good purpose. His points are only that we have not done enough that the commercial discussions raised by war fog the issue seriously, and that we have no time to lose.

The plan has been, says the author, "to show these goods and let them be made by our own people." The answer is: "Those people couldn't make them; they didn't know how; they had never learned." "I have sometimes been a banner carrier at the head of a procession," says the author, "the right to learn to work." "We claim the right to learn to work." "Our first business is to change all this, and to begin at once."

VALUE OF HUMAN MILK.

OVER 25,000,000 IN YEAR BEFORE THE WAR.

"Employment of women away from home," says Sir J. Crichton Browne, is conducive to infant mortality and to the life of the surviving offspring in later life.

The best ordered creche is a "wretched substitute for the maternal bosom," he told the annual meeting of the Hospital Saturday Fund at the Mansion House.

He said that when the war was over, a number of women would continue doing men's work; but he hoped that a large majority of the married women, at any rate, would be content to revert to true woman's conditions, and find their true mission in suckling babies and in rearing and adorning their homes.

Human milk was priceless, but some value might be formed of its economic value if we regarded it as it was cows' milk, its most common substitute. In the year before the war 851,680 infants were born in England and Wales. The mothers of these infants should have yielded, on an average, two pints of milk a day for a lactation period of nine months, which would amount to 220,944 gallons a day, worth at 1s. 8d. a gallon, 216,970 a day, and 20,037,960 a year.

ECONOMY IN THE END.

It costs but a small amount to keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always in your medicine chest, and it is economy in the end. It always cures and cures quickly. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

CALLICURA.

THE NEW AND CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS. WITHOUT PAIN OR INCONVENIENCE.

DIRECTIONS.

Apply over the Corn until a thick pellicle or skin formed; and repeat the operation each morning after the bath. It is advisable before the first application, that the Corn be pared; or the foot bathed with soda and water.

Price 60 cents per bottle.

Queen's Dispensary (HARPER & GUNN)

TEL. 492.

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THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE ENGLISH PATENT IN THE COLONY.

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24, WYNDHAM ST. (Corner Street) ESTABLISHED 1900.

"Only one can be best!" and the best isn't the "just as good" kind, is it?

The best Roofing is "MALTHOID"

because a "Malthoid" experience of over a quarter of a century is found in every yard. Ask our experts, who will instruct or supervise FREE, and whose experience entitles them to your confidence! Use "Malthoid" as they recommend! then tell your friends what you think of it!

WATERPROOF! CHEAP! CLEAN! LIGHT! SAFE! SNOWPROOF!

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd. HONGKONG.

OUR NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

The following letter recently appeared in the London papers:—

Sir,—Today we are confronted with a National Debt of 4,000 millions; and if the war lasts another year the nation will be burdened with a 5,000 million debt; the charge for yearly interest alone will be 300 millions.

On April 4, 1916, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in introducing his Budget, stated (Hansard, col. 1053) "that our total expenditure for this present financial year would be five million pounds per day." He added: "I confess frankly that I shall be disappointed if serious economies cannot be effected in the course of the year and this large total reduced."

The present expenditure is 27,000,000 per day. The new national luxury of Government State Departments will, if it continues, another the State; their number grows fast, and the cost comes out of the pockets of the taxpayers.

The above figures are ample proof that our national expenditure is completely out of hand, and it is unnecessary to refer in detail to the waste in administration.

The practical question is: What can the House of Commons do to help the Government to wage this war effectively and meet the difficulties which the war has brought? Ministers in the late and in this Government paid and pay lip-service to economy. In reality few care. Control over expenditure by the House of Commons has practically gone. The House of Commons at present is helpless.

The Government have decided to rule without the House of Commons. The Treasury has waived its control; most departments are a law unto themselves, and no one interposes to check their expenditure. Several sibilant psychological influences which were a check on expenditure in the past have disappeared; for instance, the Government of the day does not require to raise by taxation the necessary revenue; instead, the money is borrowed.

The foundation of the House of Commons is control of expenditure, but the necessary knowledge is deliberately withheld. Without knowledge control cannot be effected.

Are we getting value for our colossal expenditure? That is the kernel of the whole position.

Thirty-five members, representative of all parties, including the right and left wing of each party, have tabled a resolution demanding that a Committee of the House be appointed, with power to examine all national expenditure, examine Ministers and officials, and report to the House, and thus to the public. Inquiry after the war is over, and when the money has been spent, will serve little purpose. What is needed is a check to-day to save our resources and enable the nation to stay the course.

Will public opinion support this demand? Gerholm Stewart, Chas. S. Henry, F. G. Bantury, Percy A. Harris, John Greston, Lelf Jones, Henry Craik, George J. Wardle, F. W. Goldstone, Godfrey P. Collins.

April 18, 1917.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

COMMENDATION. P.C. (R.) 204 Lam Kwai Yien is commended by the Captain Superintendent of Police for his courageous action in effecting an arrest at great personal danger.

This is the second time this constable has been commended.

PARADES, CENTRAL, 5.45 P.M.

Monday, June 18th.—Whole of No. 3 Company.

Tuesday, June 19th.—Barracks of all Companies. Also Ambulance Platoon.

Wednesday, June 20th.—Whole of No. 3 Company.

Thursday, June 21st.—Barracks of all Companies.

Friday, June 22nd.—Whole of No. 3 Company.

Helmet will be worn on all the above parades. Those not yet fitted with same must wear Caps and Cereas. The Chief Inspector (Mackery) will inspect all Officers and Cleaning gear on these parades.

(Sgd.) F. O. JONES, S.D.S. (R.)

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P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS
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SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

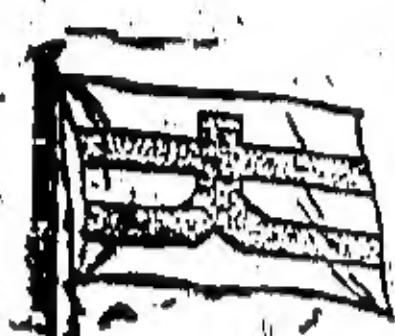
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID
AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

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Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to
Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and
through tickets to New York at special rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-ROCKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING
E. V. D. FARR,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Superintendents.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS
FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA
(TRANS PACIFIC).
"MEXICO MARU"..... Leaving June.
"HAWAII MARU"..... Leaving July.

FORMOSAN LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Amoy and Takao, via
Swatow and Amoy.
"KALIO MARU"..... Sunday, 17th June, at Noon.
"SOSHU MARU"..... Thursday, 21st June, at Noon.
"AMAKUSA MARU"..... Tuesday, 26th June, at Noon.
Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF,
near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf, Telephone
No. 78 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE:—Every three months steamers proceed
to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius,
Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE:—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide,
calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE:—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore,
Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers
take cargo only.

JAVA LINE:—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manin, Sandakan
and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS
APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

M. HIGUCHI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE

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Joint Service
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SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and
HONOLULU.

STEAMERS TO SAIL.

"PRINSESS JULIANA"..... 28th June.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second
class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
AGENTS.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK via
PORTS and SUEZ and PANAMA CANALS.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For freight & further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING CARGO on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong on or about Connecting at Calcutta with On or about

For freight and further particulars apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Agents' Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,
Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sails on or about

44 HONTO MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama..... 14th June.

For Sailing dates Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI.....YINGCHOW..... June 17, Daylight.

SHANGHAI.....CHENAN..... June 19, at 4 p.m.

TIENHSIN.....KUEICOW..... June 21, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming" & "Tean"
Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-
rooms on deck, aft on "Taming" and "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO.
S.S. "Anhui," "Chenai," "Yingchow," "Shantung," "Sinkiang" and "Sunning" with
excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms,
maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving
Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo
on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers
are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Telephone No. 33.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI via SWATOW.....FRIDAY, June 15, Daylight.

HAIPHONG.....TAKSANG.....FRIDAY, June 15, at 7 a.m.

SHANGHAI.....YUSANG.....SATURDAY, June 16, Daylight.

MANILA.....YUESANG.....SATURDAY, June 16, at 3 p.m.

SANDAKAN.....MAUSANG.....SATURDAY, June 23, at Noon.

MANILA.....LOONGSANG.....SATURDAY, June 23, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling
at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently
calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with
electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SEANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton
and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation,
and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via
Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with
large passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo,
calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by
steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan,
Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENHSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between
Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers,
leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at
destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Tel. No. 215.

General Managers.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good
Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Saloons
and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMERS CAPTAINS LEAVING.

HAIPHONG..... Capt. J. W. Evans..... FRIDAY, 15th June at 12 Noon.

HAITAN..... Capt. A. E. Hodgins..... FRIDAY, 22nd June at 12 Noon.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LIPRAIK & Co.,

General Managers.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

THE FRANK WATERHOUSE
STEAMSHIP LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship *Banchoke Maru*, having
arrived from the above ports, Con-
signees of Cargo by her are hereby in-
formed that all Goods are being landed at
their risk into the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,
Limited, whence and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 15th June,
at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged pack-
ages are to be left in the Godowns where
they will be examined by Messrs.
Goodland & Douglas on 15th June, 1917,
at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer
must be presented within 10 days
of arrival, otherwise they will not be
recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us
in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, June 9, 1917. 1881

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship
"VAN WAERWICK,"

having arrived from the above ports,
Consignees of Cargo by her are notified
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,
Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 15th June,
will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged pack-
ages are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on the 16th
of June, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be
presented in writing within ten days
after arrival of steamer, otherwise they
will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by
the Undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.

Hongkong, June 11, 1917. 1883

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "ECUADOR"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO,
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having
arrived from above ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that
their Cargo are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified
that they must produce an Import permit
signed by the Superintendent of Imports
and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of
Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on MONDAY, June 18th,
at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a
month of the steamer's arrival here, after
which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns at all
Goods remaining undelivered after June
19th, 1917 will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be
effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for countersignature
immediately.

R. C. MORTON,

General Agent.

Hongkong, June 12, 1917. 1884

AGENTS.

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E.C. T. B. Brown & Co., Ltd.,
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CLARE, Box 8, PLATT, 85 Grace-
church St., E.C. G. Storer & Co., Ltd.,
30 Cornhill, GOREN & GOREN, 15 St.
Bride St., E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 100
Fleet Street, C. MITCHELL & Co., 100
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KEITH & Co., 3, Whitehall St.,
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Ltd.

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Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong.

SHINYO MARU.....22,000-21 knots.....Fri., 22nd June.

PERSIA MARU.....9,000-14 knots.....Tues., 3rd July.

KOREA MARU.....18,000-18 knots.....Tues., 17th July.

SIBERIA MARU.....18,000-18 knots.....Fri., 27th July.

TENYO MARU.....22,000-21 knots.....Fri., 10th August.

NIPPON MARU.....11,000-15 knots.....Sat., 25th August.

First Class to London.....G\$348. (471-10.0) Return G\$608. (2199)

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The above Steamer have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and
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AGENTS.

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high-colored water, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve weakness and
exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health and dependency by
which we are afflicted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this
wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the
exhausted nerves, restores all weakening, wasting diseases, restores the falling energies, and
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—VETARZO Brain Food. See next insertion for fuller particulars. Send stamped addressed
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GENEROUS CO., GOSPEL GATE, LONDON. Unprincipled vendors may try to sell you something
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NEVER BECOMES DRY, HARD LIKE OTHER METAL FASIES

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